



**STATE OF HAWAII
2011 REAPPORTIONMENT COMMISSION**

NOTICE OF REAPPORTIONMENT COMMISSION MEETING

Date: Friday, September 23, 2011
Time: 2:00 PM
Place: State Capitol, Conference Room 329
415 South Beretania Street
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813

- I. Call to Order – Chair
- II. Roll Call and Determination of a Quorum
- III. Approval of Minutes for meeting of September 19, 2011
- IV. Public Testimony – Any interested person may submit data, views or arguments on reapportionment.
- V. Input from Advisory Councils - Discussion and action, if appropriate.
- VI. Technical Committee Presentation of the Revised Redistricting Plan(s) – Presentation of findings and recommendation of the Technical Committee - Discussion and appropriate action, if any
- VII. Executive Session - Pursuant to HRS §92-5(a)(4) to consult with the Commission's attorney concerning the Commission's powers, duties, privileges, immunities and liabilities regarding population base, permanent resident and prior case law regarding reapportionment and redistricting.
- VIII. Schedule future meeting dates
- IX. Adjournment

THE COMMISSION MAY ELECT TO CONSULT WITH COUNSEL IN EXECUTIVE SESSION PURSUANT TO SECTION 92-5, HAW. REV. STAT. IF YOU REQUIRE SPECIAL ASSISTANCE OR AUXILIARY AIDS AND/OR SERVICES TO PARTICIPATE IN THE PUBLIC HEARING PROCESS OF THE COMMISSION, PLEASE CONTACT THE OFFICE OF ELECTIONS AT LEAST 48 HOURS PRIOR TO THE HEARING SO ARRANGEMENTS CAN BE MADE. FOR FURTHER INFORMATION, PLEASE CALL THE OFFICE OF ELECTIONS AT 453-8683 OR 1-800-442-8683 TOLL-FREE FROM THE NEIGHBOR ISLANDS.

**STATE OF HAWAII
2011 REAPPORTIONMENT COMMISSION**

**MINUTES OF THE REGULAR MEETING OF THE
2011 REAPPORTIONMENT COMMISSION**

September 19, 2011
2:00 pm

State Capitol, Room 329
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813

Commissioners Present:

Victoria S. Marks, Chairperson
Calvert Chipchase IV
Clarice Y. Hashimoto
Elizabeth N. Moore
Dylan Nonaka
Lorrie Lee Stone
Anthony P. Takitani
Terry Thomason

Technical Staff Present:

Robyn Chun, Department of the Attorney General
Judy Gold, Office of Elections
Royce Jones, ESRI
Caryn Moran, Office of Elections
Scott Nago, Office of Elections
Kristen Oka, Office of Elections
Rex Quidilla, Office of Elections
David Rosenbrock, Office of Elections
Rhowell Ruiz, Office of Elections
Aaron Schulaner, Office of Elections
Karen Tam, Office of Elections
Lori Tomczyk, Office of Elections
Charles Wong, Office of Elections

Observers Present:

James Arakaki, Hawaii Island Advisory Council
Dante Carpenter
Representative Corinne Ching, State House
Bart Dame

Reapportionment Commission Regular Meeting Minutes

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Derrick DePledge, Star-Advertiser
Richard Fale
JoAnne Georgi, Kauai Advisory Council
Senator Josh Green, State Senate
Richard Ha, Hawaii Island Advisory Council
Representative Robert Herkes, State House
Glenn Ida, Oahu Advisory Council
Representative Aaron Ling Johanson, State House
Carole Kaapu
Nanea Kalani, Civil Beat
Nikki Love, Common Cause Hawaii
Bernice Mau, City Clerk
Ethann Oki, Office of Senator Malama Solomon
Michael Palcic, Oahu Advisory Council
B.J. Reyes, Star-Advertiser
David M. Ross, Jr., Hawaii Island Advisory Council
Madge Schaefer, Maui Advisory Council
Linda Smith, Oahu Advisory Council
Tom Smyth, Military Officers Association of America
Joanne Swearingen, St. Louis Heights Community Association
Kenneth Swearingen, St. Louis Heights Community Association
Glen Takahashi, Office of the City Clerk
Representative Clift Tsuji, State House
Cindy Vaillancourt
Melissa Vomvoris, Office of Senator Les Ihara, Jr.
Representative Gene Ward, State House
Shannon Wood
Cathy Yasuda
Arvid Youngquist

I. Call to Order

Chairperson Marks called the meeting of the 2011 Reapportionment Commission to order at 2:08 pm.

PROCEEDINGS

II. Roll Call and Determination of Quorum

Roll call was taken and all Commissioners with the exception of Commissioners Chipchase and Masumoto. After announcing a quorum was present, Chairperson Marks noted for the record that Commissioner Chipchase had arrived.

III. Approval of Minutes

Chairperson Marks moved to approve the minutes of the August 17, 2011 meeting. Commissioner Nonaka seconded the motion with no objections from the eight commissioners present.

IV. Public Testimony – Any interested person may submit data, views or arguments on any agenda item

Shannon Wood cited that Article 14 of the U.S. Constitution provision giving rights to residents of states, but does not define “resident.” She recalled her grandmother’s story of voting for the first time in 1924 and cited the amendment of the U.S. Constitution establishing women’s right to vote as an example of how something may not be constitutional just because it is in the Constitution.

Ethann Oki of the Office of Senator Malama Solomon read aloud testimony from Stanley H. Roehrig of Hilo regarding extraction issues. A copy of Mr. Roehrig’s written testimony has been posted with meeting materials for September 19, 2011 on the Reapportionment website.

Mr. Palcic testified that it would be an injustice and would defy logic and fairness for the Commission to adjust the census population they previously designated as the population base for reapportionment. He encouraged the Commission to vigorously defend its decision to use the census population. He noted that the growth on the Big Island allowed the island to keep its current representation, rather than losing it. He stated nonresidents are already excluded from the census count, that reapportionment is a very different process than registration to vote and that it would be arbitrary and improper to exclude persons included in the census count. A copy of his written testimony has been posted with meeting materials for September 19, 2011 on the Reapportionment website.

Representative Johanson testified that he represented House District 32, which includes all of Joint Base Pearl Harbor-Hickam and associated military communities, as an example of a district that includes a large military population and a special set of dynamics. He said he supported including the military in the population count. He stated his district stretches from Kalihi, Aliamanu, all of Joint Base Pearl Harbor-Hickam, Foster Village, Aiea, Pearl Ridge to Pearl Ridge Shopping Center, with 13 elementary schools, four school complexes, with Farrington, Moanalua, Radford, and Aiea High School.

Representative Johanson said that with 45,921 people, District 32 has the largest population in a district. He said that in a smaller district, the legislator is responding to fewer concerns with the standard resources given to each representative; however, in a large district like his, the representative must serve

many more people with the same resources. He said the negative impact on non-military constituents in such a large district is that there are fewer resources and less time to serve them. He also noted that prior to the 2010 Elections, there was a precinct in District 32 that was exclusively in a military area, with thousands of registered voters who were clearly residents. He stated it was not clear how a process would extract persons accurately.

Ms. Vaillancourt referred to her testimony at a previous hearing and wanted commissioners to ask themselves whether they were trying to penalize students and military personnel. She asked how can we be sure registered voters were not excluded, and that students and military should not be classes of people that were excluded. She said Hawaii should not become a place that is perceived as being unfriendly to those who are seeking educational opportunities or who are sent here to serve their country.

Mr. Dame presented written testimony, referring to an Oahu map dating back to 1964 from reapportionment records and citing legal cases cited in previous discussions. He asked that the Commission alter their previous decision to use the census population as the basis for reapportionment, and that including the military population would greatly distort the process. He stated that he believes a mistake is being made in the way the process has been presented so far in assuming that the number count has to be identical for both reapportionment and redistricting. He stated that requirement is not true and would violate the Constitution. He said that the Commission's obligation is to make a good faith effort to extract nonresidents as nearly as practicable, and that if it is certain that a number of nonresidents reside on Oahu but don't know specifically where they are, that number is still specific enough to be used in the reapportionment stage of extraction.

Mr. Dame commented that it gets more complicated for redistricting to decide exactly where on Oahu those people should be extracted from, but in the first step of reapportionment it is not necessary to have information that is as location-specific to accomplish that goal. He stated that insisting on using the numbers appropriate for redistricting also for the earlier stage of reapportionment is a mistake and that it does not mean the Commission is living up to their obligation to make a good faith extraction using the best information available. A copy of his written testimony has been posted with meeting materials for September 19, 2011 on the Reapportionment website.

Mr. Fale stated he is a reservist and Army veteran and that the lack of a definition of residents made it difficult to develop testimony. He stated he did not believe being a nonresident was not the same as being in the military. He said many Hawaii residents are service members who might be on installations at any time

and that they should not be extracted in the count. He said exclusion of military members would exclude many local residents in the service. He noted that there are no definitions for residents and nonresidents and that if nonresidents are excluded, it should be all nonresidents, not just the military.

Senator Green presented written testimony noting his concerns about redistricting in West Hawaii. A copy of his written testimony has been posted with meeting materials for September 19, 2011 on the Reapportionment website.

Ms. Swearingen presented a resolution adopted by the St. Louis Heights Community Association, requesting that the area continue to be included in a district with Palolo, Kaimuki and Maunalani Heights, rather than moving the area to a new district with Manoa. Chairperson Marks noted that the resolution was submitted previously to the Commission.

Mr. Smyth said he agreed with testimony by Ms. Vaillancourt, Mr. Fale, and Mr. Palcic regarding including the military in the population base for reapportionment. He also offered comments on reapportionment in Kansas, the only other state that makes adjustments to the census population for reapportionment.

Commissioner Nonaka responded to the testimony presented by Senator Green, stating that the testimony was inaccurate, particularly regarding whether or not the Big Island would get a fourth Senate seat and comments regarding motives for a district in Kona.

V. Public Comment

Chairperson Marks presented a brief overview of the 13 public hearings, noting that 168 attendees signed in and 63 testified. She expressed thanks to all who sent in emails or letters, including many submitted earlier during the Commission's proceedings. She stated that nearly all commissioners attended at least half of the hearings and that comments received at the hearings have been forwarded to the Commission and that the Technical Committee continues to work with the suggestions.

Chairperson Marks also commented on issues raised during public hearings. She summarized U.S. Census procedures, state constitutional requirements for reapportionment, and good faith efforts by the Commission to comply with all requirements under law. Noting that there were comments that eight of the nine Commission members were from Oahu, she added that members were appointed in accordance with the Hawaii Constitution by the Speaker of the House, President of the Senate and minority leaders of the House and Senate.

She also commented on procedures followed in the Commission's preliminary decision on June 28, 2011 to start work based on the census population. She noted that the Commission repeatedly emphasized that it was open to reconsidering the decision when more information was received, and that the Commission had made extensive efforts to obtain information from the military and other sources.

VI. Input from Advisory Councils – Discussion and action, if appropriate

Maui Advisory Council Chairperson Schaefer commented that those speaking in favor of including the military did not mention the Constitution and that it is important that military members know they were not singled out as a group. She added that it was extremely disappointing that only three commissioners attended the public hearings held on Maui. She urged the Commission to ask the Legislature to propose an amendment to the Constitution to define permanent population, although she added that the 2001 Reapportionment Commission made the same request but that the legislature failed to act. Maui Advisory Council Chairperson Schaefer also thanked and commended Mr. Dame for his presentations.

There were no reports from the Hawaii, Kauai, or Oahu Advisory Councils.

VII. Population Base – Update by Reapportionment Commission staff regarding additional data received from military and colleges and extraction options. Discussion and action, if appropriate

Mr. Jones gave a presentation on software mapping and population data, an update of his presentation given at the August 17, 2011 meeting. Slides of his presentation have been posted on the Reapportionment website, including additional data on minority population and voter registration as reported by the Census.

He presented information on population growth and the method of equal proportions, the method prescribed in the Constitution for apportionment of legislative seats. He presented an overview of extraction options, citing three things the Commission needed to know in order to extract a number of persons: (1) location of any person to be extracted, (2) timeliness of data and (3) non-permanent status, what makes a person permanent or non-permanent.

Mr. Jones noted that military reporting agencies reported location of military members by zip codes of their duty stations, not their residence, which made it extremely difficult to develop an extraction method. He reviewed a reporting problem described at the previous meeting regarding discrepancies between

Defense Manpower Data Center reporting and Census reporting of the military population, using the example of Schofield. He noted the Census reported only those living in group quarters and on base totaling 2,522, while the DMDC reported 18,012 service members at their duty location in the installation's zip code.

He also reviewed a sample of student data reported by universities in Hawaii. He said that individuals could be accurately extracted from census blocks if a specific address were given, however, that it would be necessary to use a disaggregation model if only a zip code was reported. He stated that disaggregation is a standard modeling technique and demonstrated using a slide for zip code area 96826.

Mr. Jones concluded by noting that there are groups of students and military members for whom location is specific, reported in a timely manner, and with reliability in the designation as a non-resident, such as out of state students identified by their schools and those in group quarters.

He presented three proposed extraction models, Extractions A, B, & C.

Extraction A:

Census block location known, fairly certain non-permanent status

- Students with full addresses
- Military in Group Quarters

Basic Island Unit	Extraction	Adjusted Total
Honolulu	-15,660	937,547
Hawaii	-793	184,286
Maui	-4	154,920
Kauai	-1	67,090

Extraction B: (includes Extraction A)*

Census block location known, less certain non-permanent status

- Military living on-base

Basic Island Unit	Extraction	Adjusted Total
Honolulu	-72,609	880,598
Hawaii	-796	184,283
Maui	-4	154,920
Kauai	-143	66,948

Extraction C: (includes Extraction A & B)*

Census block location not known, fairly certain non-permanent status

- Students with only zip codes

Basic Island Unit	Extraction	Adjusted Total
Honolulu	-78,524	874,683
Hawaii	-921	184,158
Maui	-178	154,746
Kauai	-198	66,893

*Under Extraction B or C, Oahu receives 17 senate seats and Hawaii receives 4 senate seats.

Responding to questions from Commission members, Mr. Jones reviewed census data collection methods used on military installations; concentration of registered voters on military installations, and zip codes locations that are located solely on a base. Commissioner Nonaka asked if exclusion of persons in a zip code area consisting entirely of a military base would also exclude registered voters. Mr. Jones referred to a slide illustrating Census data and responded that this would be the case.

Commissioner Takitani asked for confirmation that staff had obtained population data from the military and whether military and spouses can be located by zip codes. Project Manager Rosenbrock said it was possible to locate them but it was limited by the military reporting of active duty members by duty location. Commissioner Takitani asked if marital status could be determined and Project Manager Rosenbrock stated it was possible but limited by the data available. Commissioner Takitani asked if the Commission has accurate zip codes for dependents and noted that over 47,000 active duty members are not residents and over 23,000 persons were spouses, the latter being identified by zip code. He also asked for confirmation that approximately 15 percent of active duty military were deployed at any given time and Project Manager Rosenbrock stated that was the information received from the military.

Maui Advisory Council Chairperson Schaefer noted that voter registration rolls are not regularly purged, so those records are limited in how current they are.

Commissioner Chipchase asked whether zip code data reported on military was part of disaggregation. Mr. Jones stated military zip codes were not part of information presented on disaggregation of population in a zip code. Commissioner Chipchase asked for clarification on zip code data received on military personnel. Project Manager Rosenbrock responded that there are two sets of information, data provided by the Defense Manpower Data Center

(DMDC) that is not specific location and census reporting by zip code census blocks on installations. He said the uncertainty of DMDC zip code locations required a further look at census zip code data where personnel are housed. Commission Chipchase asked if zip code data for those living off base were available and Project Manager Rosenbrock stated that it might be possible to do a calculation using DMDC and census data but he had not looked at that method.

Commissioner Takitani asked for clarification that the Commission had data on dependents of active duty military, by service, zip code and relationship to sponsor. Project Manager Rosenbrock stated that data supplied by the military was by duty station for active duty personnel and residence zip code for dependents. Commissioner Takitani also asked for confirmation of the number of spouses (over 23,000) of the 53,000-plus dependents that are listed by residence zip code. Project Manager Rosenbrock acknowledged that this type of data was received from the military but he did not have the specific figures before him. Commissioner Takitani said he did not wish to testify but wanted to state that the Commission did have before them a report of dependents and active duty, and that they knew 47,000 active duty military were not residents of Hawaii. He added that he assumed there is a way to apply that data to comply with the Constitution.

Commissioner Moore stated she considered the principle of "one man, one vote," about which the U.S. Constitution is very concerned. She asked for information about the ethnic makeup of military members. Mr. Jones displayed data from the census on the percentage of Hawaii population by ethnic background represented on military bases, also contained in the Update posted on the Reapportionment website. Commissioner Moore asked if this type of data was available for dependents. Mr. Jones stated it was not available at this time but that the census may report this later.

Commissioner Nonaka asked if the military provided data on whether dependents were legal residents or not. Project Manager Rosenbrock stated they did not specify. Commissioner Nonaka commented that data available did not address whether dependents were residents. Chairperson Marks noted that 10 years ago in the 2001 reapportionment, the military did provide residency status for service members and dependents by zip code, but this year only provided aggregate numbers for resident and nonresident active duty, not dependents.

Chairperson Marks called for discussion on the population base, since the Commission had received additional information and that they would have to decide if they wanted to reconsider their decision on June 28, 2011 to use the census population as the population base for reapportionment.

Chairperson Marks moved that the Commission amend its action at the June 28 meeting and clarified that the purpose of the motion was to place the original motion back on the table so the Commission could consider other options. The motion was seconded by Commissioner Stone.

Chairperson Marks stated the Commission would follow a two-step process to first determine if they would reconsider the earlier action, then open discussion on options. Commissioner Thomason said he felt the Commission was obligated to reconsider now that more information was available, and that he supported the motion. By a vote of 7 to 1, with Commissioner Moore voting "No," the motion was carried.

Commissioner Chipchase stated he wished to consult legal counsel before proceeding with discussion or action and requested that the Commission hold its executive session at this time. (Please refer to Reconvene of Meeting below.)

VIII. Technical Committee – Investigate the impact of public input, issues, comments and concerns received during public hearings and otherwise during the public comment period on the proposed maps – Discussion and action, if appropriate

Chairperson Marks stated that the Commission had previously authorized the Technical Committee to continue to work on plans based on comments received during the public comment period. Commissioner Nonaka thanked the public for very good input on the proposed plans and stated that the Technical Committee did review all the comments received, district by district. He stated that public input was very helpful in areas such as the Wahiawa-Whitmore Village area and Maui boundaries. He said he attended eight or nine of the 13 public hearings and that the Committee would continue to work based on the Commission's decision to adjust the population base. Commissioner Stone thanked members of the Technical Committee and Project Manager Rosenbrock and Mr. Jones for many hours of work. She stated that the Committee also considered plans submitted by the public, legislators and community members, maps submitted online and all testimony presented. Chairperson Marks thanked the technical staff for their work and additional attendance at public hearings. She said the staff handled numerous inquiries from Commission members and that the Technical Committee had worked very hard, trying so diligently to do the right thing. She recognized that others may disagree with certain results but that extremely hard work has gone into the process.

Commissioner Moore asked if the Commission could make a recommendation to the legislature to come up with a more cohesive definition of permanent resident so that in 10 years, the next Commission would not face the same problem.

Chairperson Marks said the Commission has until December to issue a final report and noted that the commission's final report in 2001 made the same recommendation to the legislature but nothing happened. She stated the Commission would be making the same recommendation again this year and that nearly everyone said the task of reapportionment would have been easier if there had been a clear definition.

Chairperson Marks moved that the Commission authorize the Technical Committee to use the new population base to prepare final proposed maps for consideration at the next meeting on September 23, seconded by Commissioner Chipchase with no objections from the eight commissioners present.

Commissioner Nonaka added that although the comment period has ended, he would still accept comments and suggestions for revisions for the maps to be presented at the September 23rd meeting.

IX. Executive Session

Chairperson Marks moved that the Commission amend the order of business to take Item IX, Executive Session, out of the order listed on the agenda. Commissioner Thomason seconded the motion with no objections from the eight commissioners present.

Without objection, the Commission dissolved into executive session at 3:45 pm.

Reconvene of Meeting

The Commission returned at 4:20 pm. Chairperson Marks moved to go into regular session. Commissioner Thomason seconded the motion with no objections from the eight commissioners present.

Chairperson Marks noted that the Commission had ongoing discussion about the work of the Commission and no decisions have been made in executive session.

Chairperson Marks stated that discussion included whether Article IV, Section 6 of the Hawaii Constitution permits the Commission to consider proposals by Mr. Dame, Representative Herkes and Mr. Roehrig for apportioning legislative seats, then dividing up districts, using two different population figures. She stated that her reading of the Constitution requires apportionment of seats among the basic island units and setting district boundaries within basic island units using the same population for both. She stated it is not consistent with the Constitution to subtract the military population from a basic island unit, then applying a different extraction number for redistricting.

Project Manager Rosenbrock stated that in the past, it was possible to identify the permanent population before reapportioning because the number of persons, their locations and status were furnished by reporting agencies. He said he believed, and past commissions had determined, that the same number should be used for both processes.

Representative Herkes commented that it was not the same as his testimony, that he intended to leave out nonpermanent population, but not to give up looking for more accurate data just because it was difficult to find. Mr. Dame also commented that the figure of 47,000-plus active duty reported could be taken off the population calculated for reapportionment, and then the Commission should make the best faith effort to extract, if they could identify persons to be extracted, to a degree of certainty, as far as practicable. He said the definition of the population base should be the census data minus identifiable non-permanent residents for both purposes. He said the population base might have to be two different numbers because the data might be precise enough to extract from Oahu for reapportionment of seats, but not precise enough for districts. Representative Herkes said he agreed with that approach.

Chairperson Marks moved, seconded by Commissioner Thomason, to amend the population base by extracting the number of persons identified in Extraction A from the census population.

Commissioner Nonaka stated:

"I guess I'll start since I have the privilege of living on the island and among the folks that will be most affected by this. Because of that, this has weighed heavily and I've given it a lot of thought and I've done a lot of research, and I've tried to come up with a rational way to make it all make sense, to make a good decision in the end, to come up with something that I could feel good about going forward in my conscience. And I've always viewed this issue and this question for really what it was. And I think it's a question about who we count and how we count them."

"For me it's never been a decision about who gains or loses politically or an island against an island and I think those types of accusations about our motives have been unproductive in the discussion. And for me, I just want to put on the record that it's never been an issue for me and if it was, I would easily do all I could to make sure the Big Island got more representation."

"But since the original vote, I think it's important to note that there's been plenty of new information that's become available that wasn't available to us when we

took the first vote. And before I get into more reasoning, I do want to recognize the staff and the outstanding hard work that they did through this process. I'm going to talk a little bit about the methods of doing an extraction and some of the concerns I have and I don't want it to reflect on the work the staff has done. I think they've done outstanding work given the information that they've been given and they've been given an extraordinarily difficult task, asked to do extraordinarily difficult things by us to help us make a decision and it's almost an impossible task I think, given all the information that's been gathered up until this point and they've worked diligently, trying to give us as much information as they can and come up with something that works."

"And so to me what this all boils down to is two questions and it comes down to is how we determine residency and then what criteria we use to apply it in terms of apportionment and redistricting. And once we determine the residency, if we remove those folks who are deemed not to be residents, how do we do it legally, accurately and in a reasonable way? I've always tried to focus on those two things and ask questions that focus on those two things and come up with the conclusion that I feel will help me make a decision whether we count certain people and if we don't count them, how we do it in a way that makes sense."

"And so after many iterations and many collection of data, we've come up with these three models that would provide us with a way to exclude certain populations from our census base. And there is a major problem I have with the premise of the entire model and that's really, simply that it focuses on a certain status and class of a person and the geography where they reside, and does not focus on their permanence as a resident, non or permanent, which I think is what the Constitution is calling for and what we should be focused on when we make this decision."

"And I didn't recognize that for a while until we got the letter from Governor Abercrombie and I think that letter very clearly illustrated this point that we should be focusing on residency and not necessarily a certain class or group of people and where they live. And in the Governor's letter, he never referenced the military or students, he referenced nonresidents over and over again, and the need for us not to count nonresidents. And I think that was a critical point in this discussion because he's right. If we're going to exclude people based on their nonresidency, we should exclude people based upon their nonresidency and not other criteria or data. And up until this point we haven't had a larger discussion or talked about the larger class of nonresidents because I don't think just singling out students and the military is appropriate in terms of deeming people to be nonresidents."

"There are many other people in our state who one can reasonably presume is a nonresident. There are illegal aliens, there are people here on green cards, there

are snowbirds who come for a portion of the year but don't stay permanently, there are contractors who are fixing Aloha Stadium that are here for a short time to fulfill the contract of their employer and leave. And there is no way to decipher whether or not these people were counted in the census and if they were for whatever reason, how to remove them from the census in terms of the population basis that we're going to use to make this decision. And so that poses a problem to me."

"I think that we're going to focus in on two kinds of people based upon a decision that commissions made in the past, and not really based on any larger dictate, the Constitution or by statute or anything like that. It's really based upon decisions made by a reapportionment commission long ago and I think I stated before that I don't always think that because something was done in the past, it was necessarily right or proper. We heard earlier what our Constitution used to say, and the changes that have been made to it illustrate that. So in looking at the data and trying to come up with a decision on whether or not voting for one of these models is appropriate for excluding nonpermanent residents, I tried to look deeper into that data and we asked some questions about this earlier."

"I appreciate the accuracy about the geographic data that we know that people live on the base are reasonably transient or nonpermanent, but there is no way to guarantee that those people that live on base are not permanent residents. And if we exclude them wholesale based upon them living on base or living in barracks, we asked for voter registration data to see if there was any way to guarantee that registered voters did not live in those addresses. I think earlier we heard testimony from Mr. Fale about local residents who are mobilized in the reserve unit and are put into barracks and live on base, and those people are going to be included in this extraction A as we're assuming nonpermanent residents because they live in barracks, but they do quite possibly have a home outside of Schofield or Wheeler or where their barracks are. So I think the arbitrary nature of excluding people based on where they live and what kind of housing they're in, is extremely inaccurate and almost for me causes a bigger problem than the initial problem of how to count or not count nonpermanent residents."

"There's a lot of good constitutional arguments on both sides, what a nonpermanent resident is and how we count them, and I haven't been completely persuaded that if we count people who are here for years at a time, for the military or getting an education, that makes them a nonpermanent resident. But what is clear to me is that if you are a registered voter and you live here, that makes you pretty permanent. And if we're going to exclude folks based on their living in the barracks or living on base, based on where they live and not upon their permanence, I would have to have some level of assurance that we would

not be excluding registered voters or any other permanent resident which we could clearly define by pieces of data that are available.”

“So I think this whole problem has been extremely difficult because we were asked to do something and given a different set of data. I feel like this whole entire process has been like we’ve been given a bowl and spoon and told to bake a cake, but we don’t have any flour or water or sugar or anything to do that. And so are we willing to make, to cause bigger problems in order to solve an initial problem? I think that discriminating against two classes of people based on where they live and doing an extraction based upon those two things, causes a much bigger problem and is definitely discriminatory on its face. It’s not even getting into the issues of race and ethnicity which I think are a whole nother layer on top of that.”

“I personally don’t have a level of confidence that voting for any of the extraction models will correctly fulfill the mandate that’s been given to us. And so for those and many other reasons, I could go on and on but I’m not going to do that at the moment. I will be voting against any type of extraction model.”

Commissioner Moore stated:

“I’m going to keep my remarks much shorter, I think Dylan as usual has laid out a lot of the things I also believe in. I just want to point out, when we started we were briefed on what our job, but immediately upon learning what our duties were, we were faced with a dilemma. And the dilemma was also faced by the 2001 reapportionment commission. And that was the fact that in 1992, the state changed the state Constitution and changed the previous wording that was voters or those on voter rolls because it proved to be unconstitutional. Our Constitution was changed to the wording permanent resident, and it opened up the question of what exactly is meant by permanent resident and the 2001 commission tussled with that. They initially voted for counting military because of course they’re counted in the census. And the understanding is that reapportionment should reflect all the people that were present on the day that the census is taken. And it includes the military, it includes the military in barracks and it includes actually the military on ships if they’re based in that site. So at Pearl Harbor, if they’re on the ship, they’re still counted where they’re based. So that’s the census count.”

“Our problem was, the dilemma we faced immediately upon taking this position, is how do we define permanent residents. And of course the state Constitution says we have to do a reasonable job of trying to define that and pull them out. I personally think that then presents problems because by doing that, by going through the exercise of which we spent a lot of effort on, our staff spent a lot of

efforts on, but going through the exercise of trying to extract the military and trying to come up with a definition of permanent residents, we ignore what our federal Constitution has made, has had changes, and even supreme court cases where they want to make sure that everybody is represented. And by extracting the military whichever way we choose to do it, we're going to disenfranchise some of our military, some people, and I think that's contrary to our federal Constitution and I'm just concerned about that."

"I see our problem that our state Constitution says permanent residents but it's not clearly defined what exactly they mean. And when we try to come up with definitions of what are permanent residents, we're really having a hard time with that, we can't come up with an exact definition. So I think that we should just keep the vote that we had. We discussed some of this then, and how difficult it would be to try to define permanent residents and try to extract people that might not fit the definition of permanent residents, whatever that definition is. I submit that there are issues there that are larger than just the state Constitution, that we should all as citizens of the U.S. be aware of, and be concerned with. One of which was the minorities that at this point are going to be disenfranchised and not represented, and therefore I will not vote for any extraction method."

Commissioner Thomason stated:

"I will be voting for extraction method A. I find it distasteful that I have to choose that route but I promised in taking the oath to work on this commission to fulfill my obligations under the law as best I could and I'll be faithful. I believe we have an obligation and duty to do our best to use the term permanent resident and try to identify with the best data we have available who would not be a permanent resident. I don't share the view that when you get down to the districts and it gets tough, you just work at it and you accept something less than precision. I recognize two fine people that have said that in testimony, I respectfully disagree. I disagree because like Liz said, there is a federal constitution and there are concepts that we hold dear to our hearts as citizens of this state that would prevent us from thinking that way."

"Like Ms. Wood who testified earlier, I also remember my great grandmother telling me when I was a first grader to vote because she too remembered voting in 1922 or something like that because our Constitution used to say that women couldn't vote. Our Constitution also said that black people only counted a percentage of white people when we decided who would be counted. I don't think any of us would ever properly apply the law in a way that purposely injures a group. If we took anything more than extraction method A, we would be not counting people who we have data that shows they're made up of 35 percent black, high levels of minorities. Among the constitutional obligations we have is to

ensure that we don't use a method that will prevent the fair representation of minority groups."

"I also would like to make sure that for those folks that testified and felt strongly that we needed to obey the law, I don't think anybody on this table disagrees. The question is how best can we apply the law. I choose to make sure than we only make an extraction when we can identify with certainty that we would be excluding a person who's not a permanent resident. I would choose not to use extraction methods where we would lessen the standard and take out, extract individuals who we think might probably be not permanent residents. We will all do our best to apply the law as we can and in my view, the only method that meets the legal standard and meets our obligation to be fair to our citizens is method A."

Commissioner Chipchase stated:

"Before us on this motion is only extraction A, however, I think for the sake of completeness and for the sake of everyone who will review and consider our decision, we've all addressed our positions generally on extraction and I will be no different. Out of respect for Mr. Dame and Representative Herkes and their views, I will do my best to express my opinion on the model and in particular, I do thank Mr. Dame who has been unflagging in his appearance at commission meetings and hearings, and his testimony and his positions are all well thought out and articulated."

"In my view, the Constitution calls upon us not to only to use the same definitions but the same number for both levels and that's how I read it and understand it. This is a very difficult question, the question whether we're going to apply any extraction and I appreciate the testimony from the people in this room over many hearings and at the public hearings I attended elsewhere. It was a difficult question 10 years ago, when the commission wrestled with it, made a decision one way and then reversed itself and I fear that until there's some resolution, it will continue to be a difficult question that plagues commissions in the future. But we have all tried to wrestle with this question and come up with what we believe is the correct answer to it, guided by the Constitution, guided by the federal Constitution, guided by the data we have. I think we've all in good faith tried to come to the right decision and I've honored to work with my fellow commissioners on this and to see their thought processes as they struggle with this as well."

"In the testimony, I've been moved at times by the testimony for and against the extractions on an emotional level, but for decision making purposes I've done my best to put that aside and to focus instead purely on the facts and the law as I

best understand them. I've also done my best to put aside the threat of lawsuits on both sides and I think a decision maker is called upon to make the best decision available based on the fact and the law as that decision maker understands them. And it's the reviewing body's job, whomever the reviewing body may be, to say whether the decision maker got that right. And so if we're challenged on some ground and we're reversed, I respect the view of that reviewing body, but the threat of that does not affect my decision here today. "

"So then we come to the question of who is a permanent resident and we know some things, but not many. We know the census uses the term usual and customary residence and the census as the federal census is really focused on residence. The term permanent in the Hawaii Constitution seems to me to imply something more. I've been looking for something more than ordinary residence as the census would understand that term, but what that term is not fully defined. It is not defined in the Constitution, it is not defined in the statute, there's some commentary in the case but it's not terribly helpful because it dealt with a different charter provision and constitutional provision, and also had some other things that would suggest that the term permanent hadn't been fully explored."

"The legislative reports leading up to the amendment are not that helpful because I find them conflicting and somewhat confusing. And the material provided to the public on voting day or in preparation for the vote is not that helpful to me either. Surely the intent was not to just exclude all military because we know conclusively that some military on Oahu are residents of Oahu, residents of Hawaii writ large, so that was not the intent to exclude military. It's also not helpful to me because the decision went to plebiscite, it was not a legislative decision where you can say, "well, look at the committee reports and look at all the information that was before the committee. It was by the public and I can't get my mind around what everyone, or even the majority of people, thought they were doing when they voted for this amendment. And finally, because the change in the Constitution, I think as Liz said correctly, broadened the definition, broadened the number of people who were counted, so all I take away from that really, it was an attempt to enlarge, but still at the same time to have some constriction, this term permanent. What it means is unclear to me."

"We're given some indicia of permanence and I think they're helpful, payment of taxes, state income taxes, I think people mean by that, but you could also say property taxes, but it may be helpful. Register to vote, not required, again not what the census count looks at even under the permanent standard because we count children, we count people who don't register to vote, we count people who don't pay taxes for whatever reason. So those aren't the be all, end all of permanence but they help some. More helpful is our military members who declare in another state, I think that is a more helpful definition of permanence,

though I would still find it inconclusive. But it is very close, as good as we can get. The problem then comes in applying that last part of the declaration in any form of extraction or any extraction model."

"And so we cannot determine which census block people who declare they are not permanent residents of Hawaii, who declare their residence is another state, are from. We just simply can't. The best we're able to do is look at the military bases. And on the military bases we're presented with two questions, one is the group housing, one is the housing generally. On the group housing, we've been advised that it is a less permanent form of housing for people. Residents of those types of housing structures tend to be more transitory. So with that information that they tend to be more transitory and the ability to precisely identify where they are, coupled with the fact that we have no evidence that if we exclude that group, the group housing group, that we will be excluding permanent residents of Hawaii, that we will be excluding people registered to vote in Hawaii, or people who otherwise declare their residence in Hawaii. I tend to feel more comfortable with that."

"Exclusion A also includes removing nonresident students from the population count. Nonresident determination is made by the university, not necessarily how the student feels. It's a set of classifications that say whether you have to pay high tuition or lower tuition and so I have some level of discomfort with that data as well. But it is at least some indication of nonpermanence in the state. And again, at least with those nonresident students, declared nonresident students, for whom we're able to identify addresses, we can locate them. We're not guessing about our extraction, we're not making models as we do. And so putting those factors together, being able to identify two groups, military members who live on base and nonresident students who have been determined to be nonresidents, and being able to identify them with precision and having no evidence that in excluding those two groups, that we are excluding permanent residents and registered voters of Hawaii. I will vote for extraction A because I feel compelled to do that under the Constitution. I don't like it, I don't want to vote that way, but I feel that is what I am compelled to do."

"When we get to extraction B, the dynamic shifts for me a little bit. In extraction B, we are called upon to look at base housing writ large. We know for a certainty there are registered voters on that base, we know for a certainty that there are Hawaii residents on that base, we know for a certainty that there are contractors and other government employees living on that base and who claim that base as their residence. If we pull them off, we will be excluding them. I am not comfortable knowing that I would be excluding those people, excluding permanent residents of Hawaii, so I will not be voting for extraction B."

"Extraction C suffers from the same problems as B, in addition it requires modeling in the community of nonresident students. I'm not comfortable with modeling as it's been presented to me, I do not think it will create accurate legislative districts based on that and so I would vote against extraction C as well."

Commissioner Stone stated:

"I want to be a little briefer than some of the previous speakers but I do want to say that I'm changing my initial vote and like some of my colleagues, I feel that the staff has worked very hard to gather some of the information that we've requested as a commission. And I think for me, the basis of my vote is that definition of permanent residency and it requires us to make an interpretation as a commission as to what is a permanent resident. And I think as we sit here today, each commissioner is voting his or her conscience as to what they feel is a permanent resident. And like some of the other Commission members I feel comfortable with option A and I do so for a couple of reasons. I think that most importantly, I feel that option A, we have an identifiable base and by that I mean we have the addresses that go with a specific census block. In a like manner, the students are also identified with addresses and determined by their institutions to be nonresidents."

"I think I want to make a distinction as well, I think a lot of people today are using [the term] nonresidents and I want to take us back, because it's really permanent residents. Nonresidents, I see as a different category. Maybe for future reference, I think this commission should recommend to the legislature that we try to address some of these issues in the next or over the next couple of years. Maybe have a similar process like the Kansas legislature did and that we actually have a better understanding of the definition of permanent residents, and that indeed if we get a definition from the legislature, that we have the funding to do the necessary research to get better data for the commission to use the next time we are before the public. So that said, I will be voting in favor of extraction A, and not in favor of B or C."

Commissioner Takitani stated:

"What is the purpose of the U.S. Census? I think primarily, it's to know where we live, so that congressional lines can be redrawn, to be sure that districts receive the proper amount of electoral votes, the proper amount of government funding, the proper representation in congress. And it's also used by the states for their reapportionment purposes. The State of Hawaii is using the census numbers to ensure that each basic island unit is properly represented in the state legislature. We are required to do this by HRS 25-2. This we know. The census measures

movement. The Hawaii Constitution prescribes that we count only permanent residents."

"The neighbor island population in the last 10 years has grown at a faster rate than Oahu. There are 47,082 active duty military personnel assigned to Hawaii but are not legal residents of the State of Hawaii by their own account. There are 933 active duty military personnel who are residents of Hawaii. There are 14,329 students in Hawaii who are not permanent residents of Hawaii. There are 58,949 dependents of active duty personnel in Hawaii and there are 23,230 active duty military personnel spouses or close to it and we know where they reside. There is potentially 120,360 people that could be extracted and there is at least 61,411 that must be extracted. I strongly suspect that the United States military knows exactly where every one of their active duty military resides. They have chosen not to make that information available to this commission. Therefore, we have to make do with what we have."

"Whether we extract by where students and the military likely live, where only the military likely lives, where spouses and dependents of active duty military personnel live, or whether we take some number off the top of various island, Oahu and the Big Island, Maui and Kauai, or some other method, we must extract. And we must do it at the level that ensures that the Big Island of Hawaii gains a senate seat. And it must be at a level that we are not setting up future growth on the neighbor islands at a disadvantageous number. This is not necessarily easy as we've banged our heads for months to try to figure this out. It is not expedient and, trust me, it is extremely uncomfortable at times. But in my opinion, given what we know, we've got to do it. For that reason I will not vote for plan A. I would support plan B or C, or something else. The bottom line is the Big Island of Hawaii needs another Senate seat."

Commissioner Hashimoto stated:

"I will be voting for plan A and I think the previous speakers who spoke in favor of plan A have talked about the term permanent resident. And I think that is indeed the key term. To borrow a couple of words from Mr. Dame, he talked about "identifiable" and "locatable" and I think plan A does identify and locate the nonpermanent residents as I see it. Plan A identifies the group quarters which includes the barracks. These are short-term people who are serving our country and they are also available to us as a count by a designated census block. And in addition to that, we do have identifiable specific addresses for certain nonresident students as identified to our staff. And so I think that Plan A is extremely very quantifiable and for that reason, I will be voting for A. At one point I think many of us were looking at Plan B as a possible option because it did include not only all of plan A, but also included on-base housing,

people who lived in on-base housing, but I think the waters got a bit muddied up when we learned that it was not only the military who lived in on-base housing but it also included DoD [Department of Defense] contractors and others who may be permanent residents in the state and we were not able, to my knowledge, to quantify that."

"I'd just like to state that regardless of what plan we do adopt, I believe that people who are registered to vote, whether they are in the military or not in the military, by this extraction that we are doing, this does not say that you should not vote. And I think that it is our duty if we do decide to reside in the state, to register to vote and then indeed exercise that right."

Chairperson Marks stated:

"The state Constitution requires us to look at permanent residents. When we first made our preliminary determination we really didn't have information readily available on who might not be a permanent resident. And since then we've really been able to identify two groups of people who've either declared or who are known as being not permanent residents. That's a certain portion of active duty military and out of state students. My preference would be to vote for extraction B [instructs staff to show slide of all three extraction options] and my preference is sort of an amalgamation of items."

"The first is that the military has informed us that there are active duty military members who have stated Hawaii is not their home state and that number is 47,000. We have difficulty locating where those folks are. So location is another problem. But doing the best we can do, extraction A, has located roughly 15,000 individuals including students. But that number is below the 47,000. With extraction B, you're up to 72,000 so you've included people living in base housing who may be civilians or dependents. I've looked at websites describing home state and legal residency for military, I've looked at things like the Military Spouse Residency Relief Act which is Public Law 111- 97 found at 50 U.S.C §571. I've looked to other sources, we know we're the only state that handles census data the way that Hawaii does. What did other states do, like Alaska, why did they change; what did Kansas do, what do they do now. And it's interesting, that both Kansas and Alaska also had trouble getting the information and analyzing the information from the military and that's part of the reason why they changed the way they conduct their reapportionment and redistricting. There's *Hickel vs. Southeast Conference*, which is an Alaska case; there's *Groh vs. Egan*, another Alaska case. We've gotten information from Kansas, staff has been in touch with authorities from Kansas to figure out what's been happening."

"Then there's been a lot of work to try and understand this as best we can and to come up with the best method and the best numbers we can. And my preference would have been to go with B, simply because on a numbers basis, 72,000 is closer to the 47,000 than 15,000 is to the 47,000. But I think some extraction has to occur rather than no extraction and we need a majority to have some extraction take place. And so for that reason, I don't think it represents everything I would like, I mean what I would like would be good numbers like we had from the military 10 years ago, but we don't have that. But we don't have that so reluctantly, I'll go with extraction A."

The motion by Chairperson Marks to amend the population base by extracting the number of persons identified in Extraction A from the census population, seconded by Commissioner Thomason was carried by a vote of 5 to 3, with Commissioners Thomason, Chipchase, Stone and Hashimoto and Chairperson Marks voting in favor of the motion and Commissioners Nonaka, Moore and Takitani voting against the motion.

X. Schedule future meeting dates

Meetings will be held on Friday, September 23, 2011 at 2:00 pm and on Monday, September 26, 2011 at 2:00 pm, both in Room 329.

XI. Adjournment

Chairperson Marks moved that the meeting be adjourned. Commissioner Nonaka seconded the motion with no objections from the eight commissioners present.

There being no further business, the meeting was adjourned at 5:17 pm.

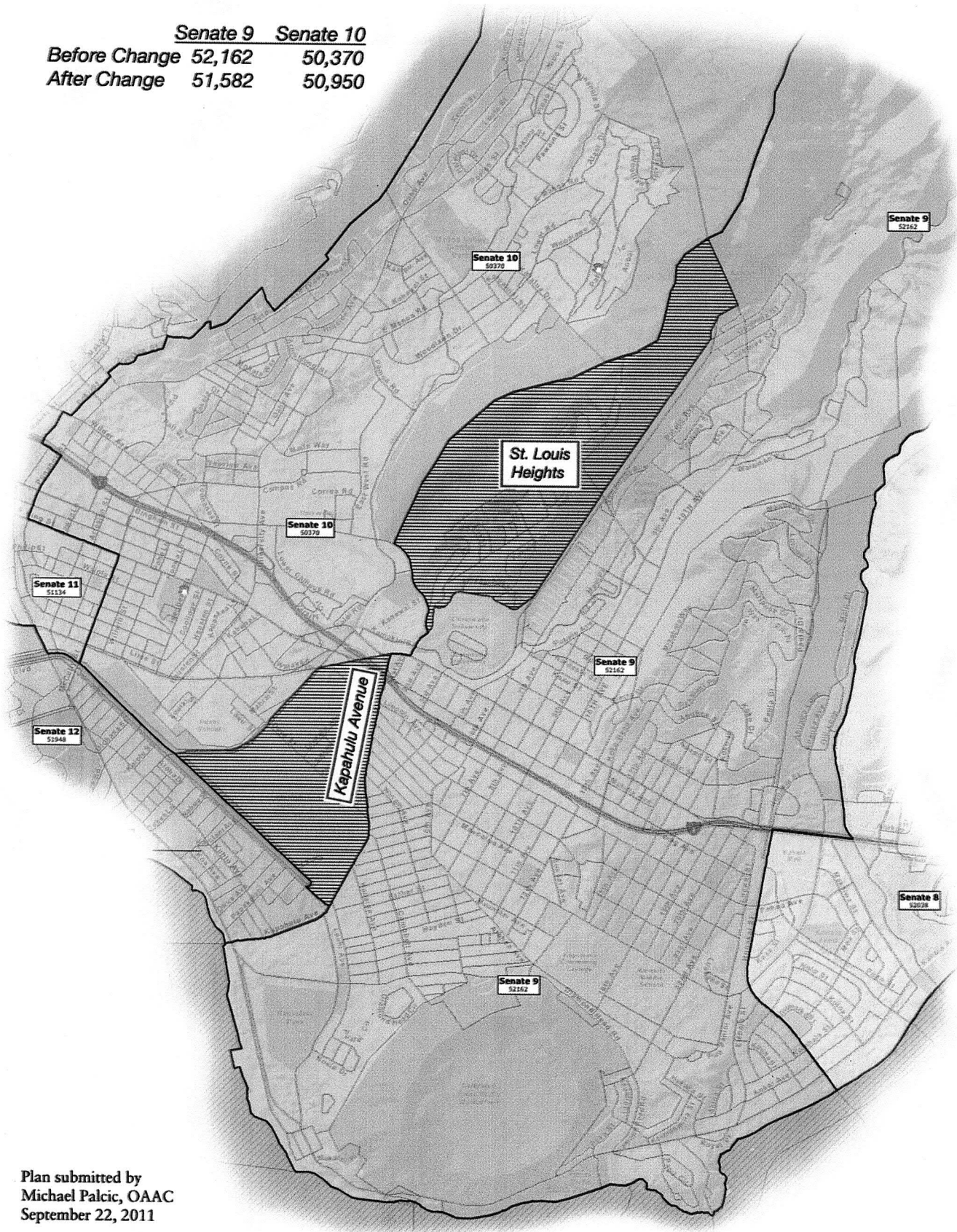
Respectfully submitted,



Scott T. Nago
Chief Election Officer
Secretary to the Reapportionment Commission

This plan rectifies Senate District 9 and 10 boundaries, producing population counts closer to target values and reuniting St. Louis Heights community with its Kaimuki neighbors. Please include St. Louis Heights in Senate District 9 and then compensate by running the Mauka to Makai boundary right down Kapahulu Avenue from the H-1 to the sea to pickup a more natural boundary line with acceptable population numbers for both districts.

	<u>Senate 9</u>	<u>Senate 10</u>
Before Change	52,162	50,370
After Change	51,582	50,950



9/22/11

TO: THE REAPPORTIONMENT COMMITTEE,
HAWAII STATE GOVERNMENT

WE THE UNDERSIGNED, RESIDENTS OF SUNSET BEACH,
RESPECTFULLY REQUEST THAT WE NOT BE REAPPORTIONED
INTO THE WINDWARD-KANEOHE DISTRICT. GEOGRAPHICALLY
WE ARE ON THE NORTH SHORE OF OAHU. HISTORICALLY,
POLITICALLY, AND SOCIALLY WE HAVE ALWAYS BEEN PART
OF THE KUALA-HALEIWA DISTRICT. PLEASE DO NOT
DIVIDE OUR COMMUNITY!

SINCERELY
WITH ALOHA,

JEANNIE MARTINSON ~~Je Martinson~~
MARK MARTINSON ~~Mark D. A.~~

59-291 Ke Nui Rd Haleiwa
" " "

Mia Russi ~~Mia Russi~~

59-301 Ke Nui Rd Haleiwa, HI 96712

Adam Russi ~~Adam Russi~~

58-140 Maika Way
Haleiwa

Ginger K. Bremer ~~GB~~

Joni ~~Joni~~ ~~Local Division~~
Lauren Williams

Ke Nui Rd Haleiwa

58-111 Mamoa St. Haleiwa 96712

Maile Brandt

59-496 A Kam Hwy Haleiwa 96712

Melissa Ferdino

59-344B Popoia Rd Haleiwa, 96712

Frank Yagodich ~~Frank Yagodich~~

59-563 Makana Rd. Haleiwa
HI 96712

Ree Brooke Roy

59-005 Kaha Rd Haleiwa HI
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Christina Langford	58-137 Mamas str, Haleiwa
Jonathan Langford	58-137 Mamas st. Haleiwa, HI
Heather Hall	58-250 Kam Hwy Haleiwa, HI
Carl Meyer	59-288 Kam Hwy
Cara Ballard	59 235A Ke Nui Road Haleiwa
Wakako Sato	59 729 Alapio Rd Haleiwa
Jeff Peterson	59-601A Keiki Rd Haleiwa
Denise O'Shea	59-171 D Ke Nui Rd Haleiwa HI 96712
SEAN WINGATE	59-504 KAM HWY HALEIWA HI 96712
Jenna Reese Jenna Reese	59-312 Pupukea Rd, Haleiwa, HI 96712
Aukai Ferguson	59-757 Alapio Rd. Haleiwa, HI 96712
Stephen Balli	59-506 Kamehameha Hwy Haleiwa 96712
Justin Marohn	58-297 Kaula Pl Haleiwa, HI 96712
Tim Honderick	59-229A KE NUI RD HALEIWA, HI 96712
Michelle Klein	58-129 Iwila Pl Haleiwa HI 96712
Lisa Cholawa	59-028 Oopua St Haleiwa HI 96712
Sean Hernandez	59-058 Kupaa Pl. Haleiwa HI 96712
Rebecca Fullmer	59-204 Kam Hwy. HI 96712
Josh Leinan	59-606 Pupukea Rd 96712
Omi Pearman	59-136 Kam Hwy HI 96712
Daniel Franzman	59 704 Kapuni Rd Haleiwa 96712
Joaquin Alcala	59-075 Puula Rd Haleiwa 96712
Andre Victor	58-348 Mamas st. Haleiwa 96712
Yvonne Miller	59-667 Pupukea Rd Haleiwa 96712

NAME

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Kam Hwy. Haleiwa

~~Radha Butler~~

Bruce Butler

59215 Ke Nui

Radha Butler

59215 Ke Nui Rd. Apt. F.

11 " Haleiwa, HI 96712

Holly Johnson ~~Holly Johnson~~

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Robt Scurich ~~Robt Scurich~~

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Daniel & Brian ~~Daniel & Brian~~

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2

JULIANA L. PAMPLONA

58-125 WEHIWA WAY HALEIWA

**STATE OF HAWAII
2011 REAPPORTIONMENT COMMISSION**

**MINUTES OF THE MEETING
APPORTIONMENT ADVISORY COUNCIL FOR OAHU**

Thursday, August 18, 2011

Council members present: Mr. Glenn Ida
Mr. Michael Palcic
Ms. Linda L. Smith
Mr. Nathaniel Kinney

Public present: Mr. BJ Reyes, Star Advertiser
Mr. Christopher Wong, Reapportionment Commission staff

I. Call to Order and Determination of a Quorum

The meeting of the Oahu Advisory Council was called to order at 9:10 AM by Chairman Palcic. A quorum was present.

II. Approval of Minutes

The minutes of the July 28th meeting of the Council were approved.

III. Public Testimony

Christopher Wong of the Reapportionment Commission staff informed the Council members that the on-line software provided by the Commission includes a review feature that allows users to overlay various versions of reapportionment maps to compare and contrast options.

IV. Report on Neighborhood Board Meetings and Community Comments

Councilmember Smith said she attended a community meeting held at Kaupa Isle to inform the community about the reapportionment schedule. She indicated that the community members have not yet studied the maps in detail but plan to do so and those who are interested will attend the Reapportionment Commission public hearing scheduled on September 16th at Kalani High School.

Councilmember Ida indicated he is getting calls from people about specific district boundaries. He has informed them that when they change lines in one district it is likely

VII. Adjournment

The Council finished its meeting at 9:35 AM.

Respectfully submitted,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "Linda L. Smith". The signature is written in black ink and is positioned below the phrase "Respectfully submitted,".

Linda L. Smith
Secretary

Hawaii Island Reapportionment Advisory Council

Minutes August 26, 2011

Video Conference between Hilo and Kona

4:00 PM, Hawaii County Council Chambers

1. Meeting called to order at 4:00 PM, present: David Ross, Barry Lamb, James Arakaki; excused Richard Ha.
2. Minutes of August 1, 2011 was approved
3. There was no public testimony as no one from the public attended.
4. There was no discussion of the proposed Senate and House maps. Discussion will be reserved for the public hearing of the commission.
5. There being no significant discussion of the reapportionment process the meeting was adjourned at 4:15PM.

Respectfully submitted.

James Arakaki (Chair)